Amusements Co-Night.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Exhibition.
BISOV OTERA HOUSE—S—"Orphons and Eurydice."
CASINO—S—"The Beggar Student." CASINO-S-" The Beggar Student."
DALY'S THEATRE-S-"Seven-Twenty-Eight."
GRAND OFFIA HOUSE-S-"Those Bells" and "Hob-HAVERLY'S COMEDY THEATHE-S-"Cloches de Corneville." HAVERLY'S COMEDY TREATRE—S." Cloches de Corneville.

HORTICHTURAN HALL—Concert.

MADISON CLUB THEATRE—3.—Readings.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S.:30.—"The Rajah."

NEW PARE THEATRE—S." One of the Finest."

STAR THEATRE—S.—" Love Chase."

THALIA THEATRE—S.—" Live Chase."

THALIA THEATRE—S.—" Alrikan-ise."

THEATRE CONQUE—2 and S.—" Cordelia's Aspications."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—S.—"Storm Reason."

WALLACL'S THEATRE—S.—"Deception."

3D AVENUE THEATRE—S.—" Possion's Slave."

DTH AVENUE THEATRE—S.—"A WIFE'S PORT."

14TH STREET THEATRE—S.—" Unser Fritz."

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New York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Marquisof Hartford was dangerously injured yester lay by being thrown from his horse, - A meeting of Nationalists was held in Loughren, County Galway. A sentry near Woolwich Arsenal was attacked by three men and wounded. - Mr. Bradlaugh has been awarded £100 damages in his case against Charles N. Newdegate. - The proprietor of The London Globe has been committed on a charge of libel.

Congress.-In the Senate bills were introduced to provid for the erection of a statue of Simon Bolivar; to amend the Pacific Raitroad Acts; a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the undervaluation of imports; a bill was passed to permit retired army officers to hold civil office in the Territories. In the House a resolution was of fered, in effect, to prevent ex-Congressmen from lobbying on the floor of the House, - Bills were introduced to regulate fees in pension cases; revising the postal laws; for the erection of a public building at Saratoga Springs; to deepen the channel at Sandy Hook and the channel in Barnegat Bay ; the House adopted a resolution by Mr. Holman respecting land grant forfelture; the House passed a bill repealing the laws prescribing the iron clad onth.

Domestic.-Search expeditions for the victims of the Gay Head disaster are being organized. Argument in the telephone patent suit was had at Philadelphia yesterday. —— The Nutt case went to the jury, but no verdict was reached. Mere members of the Salvation Army were arrested in Bridgeport. - Reductions in wages at the great cotton mills at Lawrence | local or municipal governments "other than | suspicion of public spirit. and Lowell have been ordered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Commissioner Thompson testified at length yesterday before the Senate Co mittee on Cities. The Assembly Committee decided to postpone for the present its investigation of the Public Works Department, William P. Kirk was elected President of the Board of Aldermen by the votes of four Republicans. — Charles II, Russell dud. — Mrs. Astor's ball drew together a large and brilliant company. The dead-lock' in the Brooklyn Common Conneil was broken. The pews in Mr. Talmaze's Tabernacle were rented at auction. Edward S. Peck, the banker, attempted snieide at Patchogue. The Police Captains had their annual dinner at Delmonico's. The Supreme Court upheld the action of the Controller in removing Auditor Jackson. - The trial of the De Meli divorce snit was resumed. - Gold value of legal tender silver dollar (412% grams), 85, 10 cents. Stocks were erratic and fluctuating at lower figures and closed unsettled at some recoveries.

THE WEATHER-TRUBENE local observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Higaest, 20°; lowest, 8°; aver-

The people of this city have reason to be glad that Commissioner Thompson has made one "discovery." He said yesterday that he had "discovered" that he was paying too much for coal on \$999 orders; and he now buys coal by contract. Formerly he purchased it on orders given to two members of his Assembly District committee, Messrs. Collins and Treacy. But Mr. Thompson would have continued to evade the law and pay nearly two dollars more a ton for coal than other departments if his wrongdoing had not been exposed. Before he gets much further he may possibly make some more

The deadlock in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was also broken yesterday; but the breaking thereof was no credit to any one, since it was the result of a bargain about patronage. It had been hoped that with the reorganization of the Board, by doing away with representation by wards, reducing the number of members from 25 to 19, and abolishing salaries, the disgraceful dickering over the limited "spoils" within the Board's control would disappear. Such hopes have proved futile, and therefore the outlook for the last Brooklyn experiment in municipal reform is bad. It is gratifying to note, however, that the Republican members of the Board have not contributed to this result.

The fires in the Bowery and Houston-st. yesterday call attention once more to the need of a revision of our building laws. In both instances lives were endangered through a lack of proper means of escape. In one building especially there was no access to the sleeping apartments up-stairs, except through the shop in which the flames were discovered. If the firemen had been delayed a few moments in going to the scene of the fire (as they easily might have been, considering the amount of snow in the streets) several lives would probably have been lost. It does not appear that the attention of the Buildings Bureau has ever been directed to the buildings; but probably if it had been the inspectors could have done little toward making them entirely safe.

The House of Representatives has passed known as the "iron-clad oath." A cannot be held accountable for the ship's course, is a very loose argument. It applies equally to No doubt some of these private banks are managed in

done so; that he had held no office under a Government hostile to the United States, and nearer shore than usual, but he could not tell while its power to alter or repeal that contract that he never would. Any man who was Amendment, and yet who, on account of service in the Rebellion, could not take this oath, was permitted to take a much milder one. So it turned out that jurors were about the only persons affected by the old law. That the House was decidedly of the opinion that the 'iron-clad" form was not of much use under these circumstances, is shown by the vote by which it was repealed-185 to 11.

Mr. Bradlaugh, the locked-out member of Parliament from Northampton, has finally gained one victory in his struggle against English intolerance. A suit was brought against him a year or two ago, for having sat and voted in the House of Commons without having taken the legal oath; and he was sentenced to pay, as a penaity, £500. In turn Mr. Bradlaugh brought a suit for maintenance (aiding in an action to which one is not a party) against the man who had furnished the money to earry on the first legal proceedings against him; and this Mr. Bradlaugh has won. It is a victory on a side issue, of course, and does not directly affect the main the point of controversy between Parliament and the member from Northampton. Still, it will exert a wholesome influence in his behalf, and help him toward the final triumph he is sure to enjoy some day, if he lives.

The two legislative investigating committees avoided clashing yesterday by pursuing differert lines of inquiry. Mr. Thompson appeared before the Senate Committee, and was examined in a general way, but the serious work was left for another occasion. He submitted a list of the employes in the Public Works Department, showing that 189 inspectors are employed. If Mr. Thompson can make clear the need for 1×9 inspectors in addition to the survatch contractors, the committee should give that not a single man could be spared; but it good many of them are of no service to the ity. The Assembly Committee has begun a promising field of inquiry into the management of the offices of the Register, County Clerk and Sheriff. The peculiar fact was developed that there are no records in those offices to show what have been the receipts from fees of previous incumbents. From the fact that a Democratic nominee for one of these places pays \$25,000 into the campaign fund, it is evident that the receipts of each of the offices must be large. Much of it probably comes from fees can show what the receipts have been and can secure the passage of a law to correct abuses of this kind, it will accomplish a good work.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES. The Legislature of 1882 passed an amend-

ment to the Constitution relating to the government of cities. Section 9 of Article 8 of the Constitution as it now stands reads as follows: 'It shall be the duty of the Legislature to pro-"vide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of inxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to ed to the passage of general laws only, applicable alike to all incorporated cities. No special republican in form." The Legislature is also | If Mr. Kirk ever had an aim that was prohibited from filling any municipal office now lofty, if he ever accomplished a result events. than by popular election or by appointment by the Mayor. The people of every city are given the power to organize their own local and municipal government, and to administer it for local and municipal purposes, subject only to such general laws as the Legislature may enact. The General Cochrane and George H. Forster mendment concludes as follows: "No city shall increase its permanent debt or raise the rate of taxation above that prevailing at the time of the adoption of this amendment or undertake new public works or divert public funds into 'new channels of expenditure or issue its bonds other than revenue bonds, until the act authorizing the same shall have been published for at least three months and thereafter submitted to the people of the city at a general election and have received a majority of all votes cast for and against it at such

We have outlined the amendment thus carefully because it is to be either passed or rejected by the present Legislature. If passed it will go to the people. The history of recent atempts to reach the government of cities in this way is not of a nature to cheer those who are pushing this measure. The most important of such attempts was the bill framed by the Comuission on Cities of 1876-'77, of which Mr. Evarts was chairman. The bill was introduced through. Three years later another Constitutional amendment having the same general purpose-the promotion of the welfare of cities -was brought forward, but without success. And so too the Legislature of 1881 killed the amendment pending in the present Legislature. It is not surprising that so little disposition should be shown to change the organic instrument. People prefer to endure the ills they have rather than to ify to others that they know not of. That is the rule, and it is hard work to induce them to make an exception. The Evarts Commission bill, which contained so much that was admirable, encountered opposition because it was regarded as a limitation upon suffrage. This latest proposed amendment, which also has excellent features, is not likely to commend itself to our law-makers in the present state of misgoverned city.

'election."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DISASTER. The responsibility for the loss of the steamship City of Columbus seems to lie between the captain and the second mate. Fuller, the first mate, was not on duty at the time of the disaster, having been relieved two hours before by Harding, the second mate, Captain Wright went below a little less than an hour before the vessel struck, and consequently Harding was the officer in command. The course had been fixed by Captain Wright off Nobska, and ought to have carried the ship, he now says, clear of the rocks and beyond Gay Head to the open sea within two hours. If the course was changed Harding was responsible for the neglect to follow the captain's orders. The quartermaster at the wheel says that the course was not altered until the lookout suddenly reported the Devil's Bridge buoy on the port bow, when enterprises knew all the time that the Govern-Harding gave the order, "Hard a-port!" which | ent had the power to assume this function, they a bill to repeal all laws prescribing what aroused the captain. If this be true, Harding

he had never voluntarily borne arms captain had made a miscalculation or else that employed to justify almost any kind of disagainst the United States Government, nor the tide and gale were sending the steamship to guised spoliation. The fact is that when a govgiven aid or encouragement to those who had leeward. The quartermaster says that it had ermment grants a franchise to a corporation or not readered ineligible to office under the XIVth visible all the way from Nobska, and the other out making full compensation is far less clearly lights could be dimly descried through the baze suspicions were finally excited, for a short time before the disaster he cautioned the quartermaster not to go to leeward of the course. He did not, however, order soundings to be taken. nor summon the captain, nor direct the lookout to watch for the buoy. He neglected all precautions and blindly followed the course which had been set by his superior officer.

The second officer's responsibility for the disaster will be greatly diminished if it can be shown that the vessel was out of her course at 3 o'clock, when the captain retired from the wheelhouse. Upon this point the testimony of the captain of the steamship Panther has an important bearing. He says that his vessel passed Gay Head, eastward bound, about 3 o'clock Friday morning. This was about the time when Captain Wright disappeared from deck. The Panther was in the middle of the channel, and sighted the lights of a steamship two miles distant to starboard, closely hugging the shore. This must have been the City of Columbus. The captain of the Panther watched her until she fell astern of him-probably for half an hour. Of the disaster, which followed within another half-hour, he knew nothing until he arrived in port. The position of the City of Columbus at 3 o'clock was two miles out of the regular course and dangerously near the land. It indicated that the captain had either miscalculated the distance from shore and the course which would carry him safely out to sea, or else that he was following the familiar practice of reckless commandersmaking a short cut close to Gay Head in order to save time and to avoid a circuitous channel. In either case the responsibility rests largely reyors, engineers, etc., who are supposed to with him, for the ship was evidently not much further out of her right course when she struck im opportunity to do so. Of course he said than when he turned over the command to his second officer; and if any allowance were to be ought not to be a difficult task to show that a made for the leeward tendencies of storm and tide, he ought to have thought of it.

It is unusual for the captain of a coastwise steamer to leave the second officer in command of the ship during any part of the night. The first officer is ordinarily left in charge during his watch, but the captain shares the second officer's responsibility. Indeed, the most prudent and conscientions captains remain on deck all night and only sleep in the daytime. Captain Wright not only left his second officer in command of the ship during a terrible gale, but went below an hour before the Devil's Bridge, not authorized by statute. If the committee the most dangerous point of the course, had been passed. His conduct is open to the severest criticism. Unless he can prove that his orders were neglected or disobeyed, the miscalculation of the ship's course was clearly his error of judgment; and in any event his place was on deck until the hidden rocks were left behind and the beacon at Gay Head falling astern showed him that the vessel was speeding to the open sea in safety.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ALDERMEN. Thanks to the votes of four Republican Aldermen and his own, William P. Kirk takes his prevent abuses in assessments and in contract- place at the head of our municipal legislature ing debt by such municipal corporations." The | and has an equal voice with the Mayor, the Conamendment in question is aimed at this section. | troller and the President of the Tax Depart-It provides that the Legislature shall be restrict- ment in deciding how more than thirty millions of public funds shall be expended in one year. Among all the Democratic politicians in Newor local bill is to be passed affecting the local York, search the halls and the factions or municipal government of a city, nor any bill | through, it would be hard to find a man whose providing for the organization of cities under career has been so consistently free from any

> means that were creditable, he kept the secret to himself. See how his own district regards him. A great favorite in Tammany Hall-and that fact alone pitilessly exposes the character of the organization which has just received the accession of -all the resources of Mr. Kelly's party were used without stint to elect him last No vember. The Democratic factions made their hardest fight for the control of the Board of Aldermen, and Tammany was especially anxious to elect Kirk. And yet with all this strain on the part of his faction and himself he slipped in by just two votes in a total of 5,951. Even his own district could hardly tolerate him any longer. We are sorry that Republican votes have helped to raise such a man to such

> > PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RIGHTS.

Mr. Edmunds proposes that the Government shall build telegraph lines of its own, beginning on the principle that there are no other lines in the country; that 3,000 or 4,000 miles of trunk lines having been thus constructed, negotiations may perhaps be safely entered into for the parchase of the existing private lines; but that the basis taken for valuation in such a case should be simply the cost of construction, in the Legislature of 1877, but failed to get plus the future prospect as affected by the certainty of Government competition, Mr. Edmands apparently proposes also to confiscate all patents which may be required in the prosecution of the new enterprise, including the telephone parents. He justifies this on the ground that "a patent only exists by the permission of the Government, whereas the right of property is a natural right." The whole project is of course advocated on the theory that it is for the good of the public, and that if there be involved any injury to private property this must be submitted to for the sake of the general interest. Now, in the case of the postal telegraph, it has yet to be demonstrated that the undertaking would be for the public benefit, and that demonstration clearly ought to precede any serious discussion of ways and means. The objections urged against any extension of governmental the public mind in regard to this shamefully functions at the present time are not frivolous or invalid. They are based upon an experience which fully justifies the apprehension that a postal telegraph system under Government control might be costly, inefficient, vexations to the public, conservative to the point of stagnation, and even possibly a refuge for political parasites and failures. But if these objections were met and overcome, as they have not yet been, it would be necessary to reflect carefully before entering upon the course marked out in the Edmunds bill.

In theory, all private interests must yield to public ones. In critical junctures the practice must coincide with the theory. But where the existence of a paramount necessity is questionable; where the issue is one of public convenience, and not of public need; the danger of tampering with private rights ought never to since those citizens who embarked in telegraphic cannot complain of his proposed plan. But this

occurred to him that the vessel was a little an individual, it enters into a contract, and exactly. Gay Head revolving light was plainly is unquestionable, its moral right to do so withestablished. And it should be kept in mind The man at the wheel could see the shore, that the morals of governments rest upon public although not plainly. Apparently Harding's policy in the main. That cannot be a right course which produces bad results, for example, and in this case the tendency of such a governmental policy would be to unsettle public faith in governmental contracts and undertakings, and so to check investment and enterprise, and bring about widespread mischief. The plain fact is that governments can no better afford than individuals to play fast and loose with principles, and the mere labelling of a policy public use " cannot render it just or equitable.

When in private life a combination is made to injure a railroad by building another parallel to it, the proceeding is stigmatized as a blackmail scheme, and even if successful it is none the less disreputable. But if the injustice of this method is recognized by the public, how can the public themselves have recourse to the very same measures to get hold of the telegraph companies' property cheaply? The Government, which is after all only the agent of the Nation, cannot afford to adopt a course which would pave the way to all manner of invasions of private rights, under cover of similar specious pretexts. If it should decide to acquire the telegraph property, it will be bound to purchase it fairly, not arrogating the right to fix all the conditions itself, but submitting to a proper valuation by impartial assessors. But we have not reached the stage at which this proposition can be seriously entertained, for, as already pointed out, it remains to be shown that the proposed change would be a change for the better, Mr. Edmunds appears to think that it would involve an addition of 30,000 men to the government pay-rolls, but that is far too modest an estimate for an undertaking into which polities must enter so largely. Let it be remembered that in England, where the Administration has not to take into account the office-seeking class, the postal telegraph has not been a financial success. And seeing that the Civil Service bill is even now under fire at Washington, it will be the part of prudence to wait until its fate is decided before passing upon a measure which involves so many grave questions both of public morals and public policy

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Governor-General of Canada in his speech from the throne announces that the Canadian Pacific Railroad is being pushed forward with energy, but that the attempt of the Dominion Government to give financial stability to the company has, through fortuitous circumstances, not been successful, and that in view of the public necessity for the completion of the road Parliament will be asked to grant further concessions. The read, the Governor-General says, will be completed in two years, though the company has until 1891 to finish it. This rapidity of construction is of the greatest importance "for the settlement of the Northwest, and the development of our trade," and it is now announced that it will be opened throughout in the spring of 1886. The work has gone so far, and the Canadian Government is so involved in it, that it is compelled to do whatever may be necessary to insure its completion, and may consider itself fortunate if it does not find the road thrown on its hands eventually. For while the ultimate financial success of the Canadian Pacific is as much a certainty as anything can be, it is equally clear that it has so far anticipated settlement and traffic along a great part of the route as to expose itself to unavoidable preliminary losses. In this respect its position resembles that of the Northern Pacific, which was built on a faith justified, no doubt, by the facts, but somewast in advance of

The Canadian Pacific has already rained sev eral capitalists, and it may prove too heavy for any combination less stable than the Government. As regards several hundred miles of this road, and especially that portion which lies between Northern Canada and British Columbia, many years must clapse before a paying traffic can be established. Other portions of the line will pay from the start, and the more rapid settlement of the Northwest territory will doubtless create a profitable way and through business. But the trouble is that enterprises of this magnitude involve financial engagements which cannot be held in suspense for a number of years, and the Canadian Government, being solvent, will probably have to guarantee some thing besides interest on the company's bonds It may be asked to surrender its lien on the road, a course for which the United States can furnish precedents. If it desires the company to carry the enterprise itself it will most likely have to increase its own obligations in the premises, and at the same time relinquish most of its securities. The proposed withdrawal of the cash deposit made by the company as se curity for its guarantee is quite a natural recourse under the circumstances, but the time is not particularly well chosen for any fresh attempts to float the stock of an enterprise the success of which is obviously so largely depend ent upon the future.

DEPOSITORS WHO WERE MISLED! The failure of a private bank at Patchogue L. L. emphasizes the need of a change in the banking laws of this State. By assuming the title of "The Patchogue and Suifolk County Bank the gentleman who has just made such a bad failure misled, perhaps unintentionally, a great many persons wholly unable to bear the loss hi has inflicted on them in midwinter. Because of the name he used for his bank many depositors supposed that it was a regular bonking institution, surrounded by all the safeguards which have been the fruit of years of corrective legislation. As a matter of fact it was merely a private bank, in no way subject to State control or supervision.

Bank Superintendent Paine in his recent report, as well as his predecessors, called attenion to the need of legislation to correct this abuse. Assemblyman Erwin has introduced a bill for that purpose, and it ought to receive the early attention of the Legislature. Mr. Erwin's bill provides that no person engaged in the business of banking not subject to the supervision of the Banking Department shall use any office sign indicating that such place or office is a banking institution, or so conduct its business by means of advertisements or otherwise as to lead the public to infer that it is in fact a corporation duly organized under the State law. Such practices are not uncommon at the present time. The State forbids "an individual banker" from taking a corporate name, but it practically permits this license to a private banker. In referring to this matter Superintendent Paine says:

be lost sight of. Mr. Edmunds argues that It one of these private bankers having a corporate name sees fit to so manage his affairs as to result in a disastrous failure, the unthinking portion of the community of this State, and the botter informed elsewhere, very naturally draw a conclusion to the disparagement of our regular associations-a conclusion unjust in the extreme,

person taking this solemnly swore that but only for failing to find out either that the almost all kinds of enterprise, and it might be the most conservative and judicious manner, but the fact their adairs, and there is no supervising authority which may subject them to an examination.

The danger from this condition of affairs is compete for the business of the regularly organ-Legislature to make a change in the law so that such banks shall be distinctively known as private banks. Superintendent Paine estimates that the amount of capital employed by the private banks equals the sum used by both the regular State and National banks.

The law in regard to another and similar class of institutions variously named mutual aid, loan, accumulating fund associations, etc., is also in need of change. As it now stands it is examine one of these corporations only when upon its commerce shall be removed. so requested in writing by five stockholders. There are about two hundred of these institutions in the State, and only four of them made a report last year to the Banking Department. They should either be subject to regular supervision or else to none at all. No false impression should be created, as may now be the case, from the wording of the statute.

A NIHILIST CONVICTS RECITAL.

The strange movement for which Turgeneff invented the contemptuous word Nihilism was not political in its nature. It was the sudden awakenng of intelligence that had been held in bondage. Naturally it was crude in its processes, passionate in its resentments, and somewhat absurd in its mannerisms and excesses; but it was purely a literery and intellectual force. It ran its course during he decade following the emancipation of the serfs and then gave place to revolutionary propaganda and terrorism. It was primarily a revolt against the principle of authority, not in the State, but in religion, in the family, in society, and in thought and norals. Its leaders were the most intellectual men in Russia. Among them were scientific investigators, students of political economy, contributors to philo ophical reviews, and writers and thinkers of parked originality and force. One of them, named erniscevsky, was the conductor of a magazine nown as the "Sovremiennik." He was an econoaist who was able to read John Stuart Mill's works n English, and he had gathered about him a staff of scholarly writers and controversialists. He vrote an claborate criticism of the Euglish economist's works and a short series of miscellaneous aricles for his magazine. These writings were purely literary and critical, but they incurred the ispleasure of the Covernment. In 1864 he was prested, tried and sentenced to exile for the renainder of his life as a warning to audacious scribders who were beginning to discuss political affairs with unscendy animation. He disappeared from sight. His name passed out of men's recollections, and was recalled only by Socialist pamphleteers in enumerating the pioneers of the intellectual movement which preceded the era of terrorism.

Cerniscevsky, meanwhile, has been paying the enalty of his magazine-writing in Siberia. At first was confined in the Petro-Paylovsky fortress at st. Petersburg, where he wrote a callow Socialistic ovel. Then he was transported to a station in the Inbalkul province in Eastern Siberia, where he reained seven years, nominally condemned to hard abor. Thence he was removed in 1877 to Vilnisk. not far from Yakutsk, where he was technically known as a freed convict colonist. His enforced residence at that remote station, so near the pole of extreme Siberian cold, continued until September, 1883. He was then sent to Astrachan, where a corespondent of The Deily News (London) dired with rim a few weeks ago and received from his lips an ecount of his protracted exile in Siberia, which has cupied about twenty years. As Astrachan is in European Russia, his Siberian experience has come o an end, but he has not regained his freedom. He s allowed to live in three plain apartments, and his wife has joined him after a separation of twenty years. He can go about the city and entertain friends at his own discretion; but he remains at all imes under police surveillance and any act exciting aspicion against him would probably lead to his return to Siberia. Such is the punishment that has neen meted out to one of the most crudite and uniable leaders of the original band of Nihelist editors.

When asked the cause of his imprisonment and exde Cerniscevsky could only refer vaguely to his eview of John Stuart Mill's works and to similar count of the conditions of convlct life in Siberia than the listener expected to receive. He had sentenced to seven years of hard labor; and he treatment throughout was not that of a convict, but of a prisoner of war. During his twelve years' esidence at Vilnisk he was allowed an annuity of \$100 by the Government, which was sufficient to ced him as a free colonist. He was allowed to ecceive money from his friends and to commucate with them; and he was treated by the agents I the Government as respectfully and courteously she could desire. The long period of exile, howver, lenient as the guards and officials have been, ms left its impress upon him. He saffers from bronic nervous prostration. The Czar's elemency ins come too late to restore the impaired vigor of be Nibillat convict's mind.

One of the newest fields of activity for the gradates of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses Rome. The Rev. Dr. Nevin, rector of the Amerian Episcopal Church, organized the movement in sponse to the solicitations of travellers exposed o the insidious fevers of the Campagna, and subcted to the ignorance and inexperience of Italian nurses. His idea was that there were a sufficient number of American and English invalids in Rome and adjacent cities to give constant employment to an organized association of trained nurses. Having formed his project, he sent to the Bellevue Training School for recruits. It is very satisfactory to learn that these volunteers have succeeded admirably in their work. The agency is known as St. Paul's House for Trained Nurses, with an office at No. 16 secre, which show they are honestly workers in dough.]
Vin Palerino, Rome. The manager, Miss Adelaide Have you tried to get work! Can't get it! Want wages! Martin, supplies nurses for eases of sickness anywhere in Italy. During the first ten months forty-eight applications were received and twentythree cases treated. The number of nurses will be doubled during the present season, and there is every prospect that the association will speedily become self-supporting. A majority of the nurses employed are Americans, and their efficiency in the sick-room, their self-possession and quiet ways are generally commended. They are doing excellent work, and are adding steadily to the reputation of the institution at home which gave them their scientific training.

The latest lever suggested for prying the distressed Democratic assout of the tariffpit is credit-ed to Mr. Morrison. But the chances are that it is good military band for the open air. Strings are well the work of at least a dozen able-and desperate-Democratic minds. Certainly no one merely human statesman could have constructed it all by himself. The lever takes the form of the suggestion that a tariff bill be introduced by Mr. Morrison with the understanding that it shall be recommitted without debate and made the special order for some day after the Presidential election, some day next December! Mr. Morrison forgets one thing. When Congress meets next December the Democratic members will be feeling so bad about the election of a Republican President that they really will be in no mood to attend to business as weighty as the tariff. But for all that it is a lovely lever.

Senator Jacobs will find it a difficult undertaking this year to defeat the bill to reduce the pilotage fees at this port. It has already been favorably reported to the Assembly by Mr. House, and the Chamber of Commerce is moving energetically to secure favorable action in the Scnate. In 1865 pilotage fees were increased ninety-two per cent on account of the greater cost of living and the then high premium on gold. It was distinctly understood, and the law so provided, that the increase tinetured with iron, which acts as a toute, keeping the should be allowed for only three years. But the cows in vigorous health, and the air is clear and bracing operation of the statute was afterward extended | Orange County for me.

until all limitation disappeared. The pilotage rates of this port are 270 per cent higher than those of Liverpool, seventy-five per cent higher than Baltimore, and eighty-two per cent higher than Boston or Philadelphia. In 1853 there were 129 pilots principally in the rural districts. Such banks here, and they brought into port 1,500,000 tons, There has been no increase in the number of pilots, ized corporations while subject to few of their but with less effort they now bring into port, owing burdens. It is the imperative duty of the to the substitution of steam power for sails, an increase in tounage of 500 per cent, or 7,500,000 tons. In 1855 they collected \$182,118 from 4,327 vessels: in 1865, \$375,123 from 6,552 vessels; and in 1880, \$668.549 from 8,966 vessels. It is quite clear from these facts, which are furnished by the Chamber of Commerce, that the pilots can well stand a reduction in their fees. The New-York pilots are a worthy and skilful body of men, and they have made for themselves a good record, but it will be no hard ship for them to suffer a reduction in their fees. The supremacy of the port and the prosperity of made the duty of the Bank Superintendent to the State demand that every unnecessary burden

PERSONAL.

One of William D. Howelis's children has been seriously ill with scarlet fever, but is now recover-

"Peace if possible, justice at any rate," is what Wendell Phillips is most fond of prefixing to his signature for autograph collectors. Rubinstein, it is said, is disgusted with the

shabby treatment accorded him in St. Petersburg, and will probably soon leave Russia forever. It is now announced that the Rev. George A. Gordon, of Greenwich. Conn., will enter upon his pastorate of the Old South Church, Boston, on the first

Sunday of April next. The sculptor of the statue of Beranger in Paris has depicted the great poet with a volume of Horaco in his hand. But Beranger himself declared that he did not know a word of Latin!

Henri Blane, who has just died in France at the ige of ninety-six, is declared to have been the last French survivor of Trafalgar, in which battle he served on the Mont Blanc, and was taken prisoner when that vessel was reduced to a wreck by the British guns.

Mr. Horatio Ross, the veteran British deertalker, who has just celebrated his golden wedding has spent seventy seasons on the moors, and now, at eighty-three years old, is still a capital shot. A little over a year ago he went out one day at 3 in the morning, fired eighty-three shots, and brought down eighty-three birds. His eldest son won the first Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, and his second son was for years the champion marksman of India.

"With the arrival of Mrs, McElroy at the White House," writes a Washington correspondent of The Roston Transcript, "the circle of ladies most promi nently identified with the winter's social life in high official circles is complete. Not one among them bears her part more unostentatiously than this good-looking little Albany lady, on the sunay side of forty, who loves home and children so absorbingly that it is as much a trial as a privilege for her to leave them, even to come and stand at her brother's side in great national pageants."

In response to a request from President Barnard, of Columbia College, Mr. John Taylor Johnston, Assistant Bishop Potter and many other weil-known citizens, Dr. Charles Waldstein will deliver a farewell lecture on "The Lesson of Greek Art," at Chickering Hall, next Friday evening. Dr. Waldstein, who is a native of this city and a graduate of colombia College, will soon sail for Engiand to re-sume his duties as Lecturer on Greek Art at King's College and Director of the Fitz-William Museum at Cambridge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for New-York to attend the reception of the Union League Club, on Wednesday evening. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Frelinghuysen, Folger and Teller, and probably by other members of the Cabinet, At-torney-teneral Brewster will join the party in New-York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Engineer in Chief Charles H. Loring, the new chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, was commissioned to-day and will enter on his duties to-morrow.

. TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

EYESIGHT INJURED BY READING IN CARS. C. P. Miin, optician,—I never ride on a street or ele-vated car at night that I do not shudder at the reckless and criminal way in which I see people using their eyes. Men persist amin the jolding in attempting to read the fine type of our newspapers. There is now a glare of electric light; then the flickering of gas from a brilliantly lighted store; and again only the dim light of the too often dirty car lamp. In this shifting and changing of light and shade, and in the uneven movement of the car, sight. It is the same on the ferry-boats, in the railroad cars, even in the crowded busses. We shall have a community of blind men shortly unless this habit is abandonnever been forced to work in the mines, although | ed. Thave cases by the score under treatment, which are directly traceable to this practice.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Ex-Alderman Jacobus.—I am a candidate for Com-mander of the Grand Army of the Republic; and I admit that I mm auxious to be elected. I was a soldier at six-teen years of age and have been active in the Grand Army ever since it was organized. I think I deserve the promotion I seek, or I wouldn't ask it. Do I want it for political reasons! No. sir. Would I use my influence to elp nominate President Aribur! No. sir. President Arthur, if a candidate for the nomination, would get no aid from us. There are no obligations on my part to aid

SUMMARY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Commissioner Jacob Hess (in the Tombs, to the re-porter.]-What are you doing in here? What for! For nothing? Oh! that's what they all say. Well, since you are here, come where we hold court for the vagrants. Oh! yes, we have judicial proceedings here every morning. [Enloying the jair corridor. To Warden Finn.] Bring out your vagrants. [To two boys, streen and nineteen years of ge.! What are you in for! Ten years! For burglary! Oh! you've been convicted, ch! That's presty severeten years. Ever in prison before! House of Refure, ch! [Aside to reporter.] That's the way always; they graduate from the House of Refuge to State's Prison. You say the fellow who did it got away! By 'peaching,' ch! That's always the way, oo. [Turning to Warden.] Ah, these are the vagrants [To boy of nineteen.] No work! Willing to work! For your board and lodging? No! Well, one month. [To three bright boys, all claiming to be bakers out of work.] What can you do at baking! [Gilling satisfactory and Willing to work for your board and lodging until you can do better! Yes! Warden, send these boys to my office to-morrow. [As they are being taken off.] If they were tchers, now, I might put them to work, but I'll find bakers to hire them. [The Commissioner is a butcher.]
. . . The Commissioners are endeavoring to perfect a plan by which the vagrants brought to the several prisone shall be required to saw the wood used in the various Public Schools and other institutions, and we hope to put

CONDUCTORS AND BANDS.

P. S. Gilmore, band leader. - Yes, I presume I shall play at Manhattan Beach next sammer. Mr. Corbin old me some time ago that I might consider myself engaged. If I were not engaged there I enough for indoors, but they are weak outdoors, especially at the seaside, where the atmosphere affects their to Thomas is a wonderful conductor, and nothing proves his sensibility and devotion more then the anecdate of his bursting into tears once on hearing of the failure to secure a certain singer-Parepa Rosa, I believe-for one of his oratories. I once said to Thomas, "Your orchestra shall be Queen, all grace and fit for the drawing room, but mint shall be King." I do not know how he liked it. Do you know I have been pressed to take my band to Mentreal during the Winter Carnival, but I cannot get away owing to two engagements in the city.

ORANGE COUNTY MILK AND AIR.

Dr. H. A. Pooler, president of Goshen village. - There has lately been some criticism of Orange County milk as being not entirely wholesome. All I answer is, look at me. I was a New-York physician and was all worn down. I weighed but 145 pounds when, a few years ago. I left the city and bought a dairy farm in Orange Com-Now I weigh nearly 200 and am sound as a dollar. My son, who was a weak boy, and whom I was told I could never raise, is now a stalwart six footer. I lay it all to Orange County milk and air. There is nowhere such a rich milk district as in Orange County, Delaware County and that region. The pasturage is sweet, the water is